

No Peace Except on Wilson's 14 Points, Says Germany

Weimar Assembly Adopts Resolution Calling on the Government to Reject a Treaty of Sacrifice

Brockdorff Backs Plea

Lifting of Blockade and Peace With the Russian Bolsheviks To Be Sought

LONDON, April 11.—A German government wireless message says the National Assembly at Weimar, at the conclusion of the first reading of the budget, accepted a resolution, supported by all parties except the Independents, demanding a peace treaty corresponding with President Wilson's fourteen points, and declaring that "a peace of justice must not inflict upon us any changes in territory in violation of that programme." The resolution concludes:

"In the midst of the suffering of our starving population and the turmoil shaking the foundations of state, which increases daily owing to the postponement of peace, the National Assembly expects from the government that it will only agree to a peace of understanding and reconciliation and reject any kind of treaty which sacrifices the

present and future of the German nation and of humanity."

BERLIN, April 11 (By The Associated Press).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister, speaking before the National Assembly at Weimar yesterday, said Germany would not sign a peace treaty which deviated in any essential from President Wilson's "fourteen points."

"The financial demands to be made in the peace treaty are obviously causing as much difficulty to our opponents as those regarding territory," the Foreign Minister said. "It is impossible to solve the question of financial claims without negotiating with our experts at the conference table. We will give a clear account to our opponents relative to their demands and our ability to pay."

Want Industries Saved

"Our opponents," continued the minister, "cannot dismember and paralyze Germany and at the same time extract from the resources of the country the enormous sums they expect from them. For that purpose we require the release, industrially and agriculturally, of the important west, which, contrary to the armistice terms, is cut off from the rest of Germany."

"We must have the blockades speedily raised and we require the importation of foodstuffs on conditions which will make their purchase possible."

"All the states which participated in this war find themselves in this want, distress, and hardly a nation is not disappointed by a peace that is a terrible danger because of the encouragement given by it to disruptive forces."

Scheidemann Outlines Plans

Chancellor Scheidemann also addressed the Assembly on Germany's

French Labor Appeals For a "14-Point" League

PARIS, April 11.—A placard was posted throughout Paris to-day by the General Federation of Labor, entitled "an appeal to public opinion and the workers." It contains the following reference to the league of nations:

"Our diplomats offer us a project of a league of nations which is not the society of nations such as was prescribed in the fourteen points of President Wilson. The peoples of the entire world in their thirst for justice acclaimed these fourteen points, and we accepted them. The French working class, faithful to its conception of a war on war, rises against the sabotage of peace."

The placard condemns the foreign policy of blockade constraints and political and armed interventions. It protests against the expedition to Russia and asks for the conclusion of a real peace to which all peoples can subscribe.

future foreign policy. He said the policy would be based on three principles: strict observance of all treaties; unswerving protection of vital German interests.

Maintenance of a spirit of unreserved conciliation with the entire world.

He declared that Germany must deprive two sworn foes of international understanding—imperialism and chauvinism—of all possibility of influencing its foreign policy in any direction.

"We want an equal rapprochement with all peoples," the Chancellor continued, "not a fresh division of the world into alliances and groups which, at a dangerous moment, go off like loaded rifles. We hope that the liquidation of the war in the East will soon be completed."

"We cannot allow Russia to use force upon us in shaping our internal affairs. But if Russia renounces her former propaganda of Bolshevism we would gladly extend a brotherly hand to the Russian people, who, like ourselves, had to pay for the false calculation by its foe, imperialism, with defeat, collapse and misery. The bitterly hard road to new economic and state consolidation is common to both of us."

"As regards France, Germany desires conciliation, and it is quite clear we should know the obligations we have undertaken toward her. When the press for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine it is not in the silent hope of nullifying a point in President Wilson's programme, but in order to forever remove ideas of revenge or fresh accusations of oppression."

Wants Prisoners Returned

"We are suffering severely under the continued detention of our imprisoned sons and brothers. We feel bitterly the fact that French commanders in occupied territories are trying to evoke desires for separation, but here, also, we hope for the triumph of a new fraternal spirit which will liberate humanity from such elements of international dishonor."

"We hope with all our hearts that the coming peace will leave the least possible scope for future disputes. But shall we be able to make our desire for international reconciliation prevail? We are daily flooded with thousands of documents which might justify our belief that the will to destruction of our opponents is unchanged, but we await events resolutely, without deviating from our struggles after an understanding across the deserts of trenches."

Sees Danger Within

Herr Scheidemann said he saw the most danger for the success of this foreign policy from within Germany, where incessant convulsions of unrest, strike after strike and a spirit of revolt threaten the whole house with destruction. He described as "scandalous disrespect" the arrest of Minister Landsberg at Magdeburg early this week and said that such occurrences might help to break up the government.

and to destroy its credit at home and abroad.

Dealing with the food situation, the Chancellor said that when an immense in the food ration "beckons to our whole people so tortured by underfeeding when the hunger war is raging, and when hundreds of thousands of hands are idle which alone by their labor can produce the means of payment without which there will not be a pound of flour or bacon for the wives and children of the workmen."

Fears Bavarian "Reds"

The Chancellor asserted that the new revolution in Munich, with a Soviet republic proclaimed, an offensive and defensive alliance with the German and Russian Soviet, endangers peace just at the moment when "we are making a proof of our will for peace and our repugnance for any policy of the mailed fist."

"Dreamers," he continued, "dare again to set up the banner of war against nations with whom we desire tomorrow to sit at a common table."

"We oppose a Soviet republic," continued the Chancellor, "not merely on internal political grounds, but because we want peace, without which we would be ruined." The Chancellor said he did not seek an alliance with a world revolution which would lead to murder and misery. "We want a peace which will allow nations to develop freely without the old fetters of armaments and without the new burdens of Bolshevistic civil war."

"That separates us from the ideas of Lenin, who has boasted of having recommended that the addition of disarmament should be a pre-condition of the overcoming of capitalism without civil war was Utopian. Without disarmament, an empty formula and a perpetuation of force. If brute force as a means of settling differences between peoples is abandoned, we must respect it first in ourselves, and then in our neighbors."

Wants Economic Democracy

Herr Scheidemann declared that the teachings of Lenin and the Bolshevists bring war at home and abroad, and that it is the duty of the German people to oppose them.

"I turn to the facts. I call attention to Lenin's advocacy of civil war, to his intention of a common struggle against the Entente on the Rhine, to his alliance and resolutions of the Munich Soviet republic, and to the decision of the Communist congress to carry the new doctrine of salvation by civil war through the world with fire and sword. I call on the German people to awake and behold the chosen opening before you and your children in the future as well."

"We desire to open the road to an economic democracy and will provide the necessary organs for it. We will so inaugurate socialization that it forms a source of prosperity and not the bacillus of decomposition."

Herr Scheidemann concluded by saying that the German people must ward off all violent attempts made to take them by surprise. He appealed for help in seeing that the word "force" should disappear from the dictionary, and that it may not be perpetuated in its worst sense in a mailed fist peace."

Red Army Controls Polls as Hungary Votes on Soviets

People Do Not Know What They Are Balloting About: Former Wealthy Residents of Budapest Now Menials

BUDAPEST, April 11 (By The Associated Press).—The elections in Hungary for the creation of Soviet councils passed off without reported incidents. Soviet organizations, being formed in the country districts by means of this balloting. The whole process was carried out under the coercion of the Red Army, with the majority of the voters in many places not appearing to know why they were voting.

Despite the desperate earnestness of the Communists, outsiders now in Hungary are still inclined to take the economic view of the experiment, which they feel will not develop into a lasting success, although whether conditions will become worse before they grow better is a debated question.

Curious tales are told concerning the new government ministers, who are so unaccustomed to performing official duties that they are ready to accede to almost any kind of request to oblige foreigners and show good will. Notwithstanding the rigorous regulations forbidding the crossing of existing frontiers, a minor official of the Western Ukrainian government, by a simple request to the Foreign Office, obtained a pass to cross the frontiers when and wherever he pleased without examination of his baggage.

The work of organizing the country is being feverishly continued. The central feature of the plan is to apply the trust idea to all industries, putting each group of factories—textiles, glassware, hardware, etc.—under one expert, who is made responsible for its operation.

All the clubs and fashionable exclusive resorts have been socialized, including the Park Club. The Jockey Club has been converted into a laborers' home, and the splendid racetrack, which cost a year's time and \$5,000,000 to make, is being ploughed up for potatoes.

Women Form Red Guard

An organization of women's Red Guards is now functioning, but its one hundred members are occupying themselves for the most part with propagandistic work. Many of the aristocratic women of the city have been reduced to want. Baroness Schossberger, once having property worth a million dollars or more, is now playing a harp in a cheap restaurant for her food.

All the palaces have been converted into resorts for workmen's societies and clubs. From the home of Count János Andrássy has been removed a portrait of Raphael, an art work of great value. Mme. Margaret Karolyi, the widow of Stephen Karolyi, is living in two rooms of her palace; the remainder is occupied by a society of photographers.

Count Andrew Tschoni lives in two rooms of his palace, with a club of hotel cooks occupying the rest of his home. Red Guards are living in Archduke Joseph's palace, opposite the royal castle, while a musician's club occupies the palace of Count Nemes.

A leading fashionable hotel was originally designated by the Red Guard as a barracks and the guests were notified to quit within a few hours. When Bela Kun, long-time minister, was informed of what was going on he was snatched from the bed in which he was sleeping. "What do I care?" he said. "But the American mission is living here," his informant exclaimed.

On hearing this Bela Kun sprang to a telephone and told the Red Guard to find quarters elsewhere.

Troops Kill 25 In Red Uprising In Dusseldorf

Machine Guns Are Turned on Rioters: Electric and Gas Works Shut Down: All Trains Are Stopped

Strikes in 38 Towns

Soldiers Prevent Soviet Proclamation in Ruhr District: Leaders Held

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—In a new Spartacist outbreak at Dusseldorf yesterday twenty-five persons were killed and twenty-five wounded when government troops used machine guns on Spartacist demonstrators, says the "Lokal Anzeiger," of Berlin.

A crowd of several thousand had assembled before Spartacist headquarters. The police ordered the crowd dispersed, whereupon there was shooting. While soldiers were being brought up, the crowd erected barricades in the streets. After the fighting in which the twenty-five persons were killed the Spartacists fled.

Dusseldorf, the newspaper added, was in complete darkness last night, gas and electric works having ceased operations. Trains and streetscars stopped running.

The strike in Brunswick is reported to be general and the railway station there is closed. Leaders of the Brunswick strikers have sent an ultimatum to the Diet demanding that all powers be handed over to the Workers' Council.

Strikes in 37 Other Towns

Workers in thirty-seven other German towns have gone on strike in favor of introducing the Soviet system.

A dispatch from Berlin says the proclamation of a Soviet republic was contemplated yesterday in the Ruhr district, but that the plan was frustrated by special means, particularly the occupation of Essen by government troops. Seventeen members of the Mulheim-on-Ruhr Council, who voted at the last meeting in favor of a Soviet government, have been arrested, charged with high treason.

BERLIN, April 10 (By The Associated Press).—A unit of soldiers from the Reinhardt Volunteer Brigade, streams of water from fire hose and improvised blackjacks and knives played a part to-day in preventing employees of the Deutsche Bank, who had voted to continue work, from entering the main office. The strikers also extended their efforts to other banks, and the seven largest banking institutions in Berlin were closed to-day.

Spartacists Aid Strikers. Strikers' pickets appeared at the Deutsche Bank at 6 o'clock in the morning, while the would-be workers came on the scene a little later. A struggle ensued when the clerks who wanted to work attempted to force an entrance. The strikers, although in the minority, were reinforced by Spartacist volunteers. Some adventurous strikers entered the building with a fire hose and directed it at the struggling crowd outside. Bludgeons and knives were being used freely when a company of Reinhardt troops arrived and dispersed both the strikers and the workers.

The director of the Deutsche Bank said a majority of the employees of the bank had been overpowered by a minority, making it necessary to close the bank.

The cause of the strike is said to be the dissatisfaction of the new and untrained employees because of the discrepancy in wages and other prerogatives existing between them and the older workers.

New Employees Radicals

The newcomers who entered the banks during the war without serving a period of apprenticeship, and among whom are many women, constitute the more radical elements. They are using the wage question to bring political issues into the present controversy and demand the setting up of workers' councils for regulating the questions of wages, promotions, sick benefits and pensions.

In addition to the Deutsche Bank the Dresdener, Disconto, Darmstadter, Commerz and Disconto and the Middle German Credit banks and the Reichsbank are closed.

Leaders of the strikers, directors of the banks and the Minister of Labor conferred to-day in an effort to settle the strike.

In an effort to prevent the threatened strike of railway employees the Prussian government has issued an announcement to the officials of the roads, pointing out, on the one hand, that as they are officials they have no right to strike and may incur a penalty by doing so, and, on the other hand, appealing to them for the sake of the sick and weak babies, children and women not to take action which would tie up the delivery of food. The announcement expresses confidence that the officials will continue their loyalty in these times "of hardest trial and need."

Grave Diggers Strike. A railroad worker, writing in the "Tageblatt," asserts the men will never strike because they are loyal, but that their present financial situation is due for consideration when better times come. He shows that old employees in responsible positions receive, if married and having one child, the equivalent of \$1,200 annually, while a common workman similarly situated gets from \$1,354 to \$1,640.

The grave diggers in Stettin have gone on strike. As a consequence the bodies of many dead remain unburied.

Prussian Authorities Dodge Responsibility

Of Freeing Ledebour

BERLIN, April 11 (By The Associated Press).—The Prussian authorities are passing from one to the other the question of the release of Georg Ledebour, the Independent Socialist, arrested during the Spartacist uprising, whose release has been demanded by the Soviet Congress, of which body he was elected a member. After the Ministry of Justice had referred the question to the State Attorney, the latter directed the Soviet delegates to apply to the court before which Ledebour was to be tried. Yesterday a division of the criminal court informed the Congress that the court must stand by its original refusal to surrender the Independent leader. The court sug-

gested the further procedure of filing a writ of habeas corpus.

The announcement of this result to the Soviet Congress again brought the enraged Independents to their feet, and they finally succeeded in having a special commission appointed, which was instructed to effect the release of Ledebour at the earliest possible moment. The ultra-radical members are determined to have Ledebour present at the Congress sessions, and it appears like they will resort to the most extreme destructionist tactics to delay the deliberations.

The Congress received a motion by the Independents to admit two Menshevik delegates from Russia. The independent delegates introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of nine delegates to make a personal investigation of conditions in Russia and report to the next Congress.

The Congress may extend into next week, as resolutions covering a wide range of subjects are up for debate. The resolutions are entirely foreign to the questions of Soviet rule and socialization, to consider which the Congress primarily was convened.

German-Austria Now Getting Soviet Fever

From Nearby States

VIENNA, April 10 (By The Associated Press).—German Austria is coming under the influence of the establishment of Soviet governments at Munich and Budapest. At Donauwirth 10,000 workers in the iron smelting plants have driven out the managers because the latter have refused to grant increased wages. The coal miners there are reported to have considered similar action, and there is the prospect that the employees of the iron mines will take over control of the enterprises and elect their own managers.

Bank clerks at Vienna are demanding higher salaries. At one bank the salaries paid before the war totalled 11,000,000 crowns, which amount was increased during the war to 25,000,000. It is now faced with the demand for the payment of 11,000,000 more, which will make a sum equal to the yearly dividends of the bank before the war.

The Communists of German Austria have been told that if Communism were adopted here the Allies would

cut off food supplies, but this argument has been removed since the Allies have announced willingness to treat with the Communists at Budapest.

Italy has ordered the German Austrian Republic to disband all German troops regarded as pro-Communist.

30,000 Loyalists May Quit Russia With U. S. Troops

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It was intimated on high authority to-day that when the American expedition to Northern Russia is withdrawn it may be necessary to remove at the same time between 20,000 or 30,000 native Russians to save them from the vengeance of the Bolsheviks.

The number of American troops in Northern Russia was said authoritatively to-day to be under 5,000. It is the government's plan to embark them about June 1, when the breaking up of the (rebound) harbor of Archangel will have permitted the resumption of shipping.

The message reporting the clash says the troops fired after having been "subdued" during the entire day to abusive mobolism."

A dispatch to the "Achtuhr Blatt," of Berlin, from Danzig says that the railway men on strike there declared a political strike Thursday with the object of removing the Herr-Scheidemann government, establishing a Soviet republic and entering into relations with the Soviet governments of Russia and Hungary.

Twenty thousand dock and factory workers in the Danzig district went on strike yesterday afternoon.

Workers Declare Political Strike, With Object of Establishing Soviet Government

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—A sanguinary collision occurred last evening at Danzig between a crowd and the troops guarding the square in front of the railway station. Three persons were killed and several wounded when the troops fired on the people.

The message reporting the clash says the troops fired after having been "subdued" during the entire day to abusive mobolism."

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that her little frocks and aprons and all the little clothes she wears are admired because her mamma embroiders them all by hand. And the little tell-tale duckling quacked back that her mamma doesn't work very hard to make them pretty and that they don't cost her much either, because she buys all the little things

Already Stamped

OUR ART EMBROIDERY SECTION is a wonderful place for mothers who "can't make clothes but love to have their kiddies' things hand embroidered." For here they can buy the little clothes all made up in the dearest styles, stamped ready for embroidery. The clothes look like such expensive ones when the embroidery is finished, yet they really cost so little.

What Style.

INDEED, almost whatever you may mention you will find in this well equipped section. There are little frocks of pure linen, cotton crash, fine voile or dainty lawn, stamped in such simple yet attractive patterns that with little time and little effort the embroidery may be completed. They are in sizes from one to twelve years and priced 94c to \$3.69.

A Hat to Match

One's Pretty Frock is a baby ambition of almost every little girl. Such ambitions are realized in the Art Embroidery Section, where they have dear little washable hats stamped to be embroidered in patterns to match the dresses. 59c to 94c.

Sunbonnet Sues

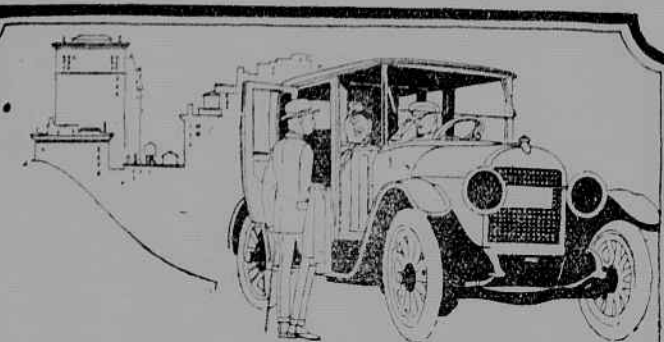
And Little Boy Blues are stamped on little play aprons of unbleached muslin, bound with plain colors. Some of fine lawn have little flower pot pockets with flowers growing out of them. Others of crash or flaked chambray have cross-stitched patterns, cat-stitched hems and cross-stitched trimmings. 69c to 94c.

A Frock, a

Hat and a Parasol

are all stamped to match. The pieces are of cotton crash. Cap 94c; dress \$1.49; parasol \$1.49.

Art Embroidery Section, Fourth Floor, 34th St., Rear.



Style, too, has its statute of limitations. The overdue, as well as the underdone, violates the statute of good taste.

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Plain Blues, Browns, Greys and Blacks. Fancy Worsted and Striped Effects. New Patterns—New Styles.

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1/2 Silk Lined Full Silk Lined

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Chesterfield model, double breasted skirted model, and form fitted model.

Well Tailored. Many fancy colors as well as plain Oxford greys. All sizes.

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GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Derbies and Soft Hats, \$3

Men's New Spring Styles

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GIMBELS MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

